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The question of the assimilability of the Orientals, it is argued, is not conclusive. Mental assimilation would occur, for the Japanese, it is insisted, take on the viewpoints and ambitions of those with whom they are associated. But this does not mean that members of the two races would necessarily form families. Racial assimilation should follow not precede this social assimilation and for the present mixed marriages are "highly undesirable." These conditions being granted, immigration should be allowed and provision made for naturalization.

Mr. Gulick's solution of the American-Japanese problem involves also active steps for the promotion of friendship between the two nations. A national commission is to determine the advisability of racial assimilation. "The results of their study should be embodied in national laws concerning" intermarriage, sterilization of individuals of undesirable heredity and the Americanizing of "already compacted unassimilated groups of aliens" (p. 294). The national government is to take complete charge of "all legal and legislative matters involving aliens" (p. 293), and a commission is to be given a certain percentage of the total national revenue for the promotion of better international understandings. These suggestions, of course, involve changes in our national constitution and policy beyond the range of practical action.

Mr. Gulick's suggestions for the solution of the American Japanese problem are less valuable than his exposition of its difficulties. These he has placed at the command of his readers in clear language and in terms easily understood by the non-technical reader.

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HALL, HUBERT. (Compiled by.) *A Select Bibliography for the Study, Sources and Literature of English Mediaeval Economic History.* Pp. xiii, 350. Price, 5s. London: P. S. King and Son, 1914.

This bibliography is the outgrowth of an investigation undertaken by Mr. Hall's seminar in history at the London School of Economics following a series of lectures delivered by him on the theory of historical bibliography. Like all works of this character, the question of inclusion and exclusion has been a puzzling one and the problem has been interpreted liberally in so far as Part I constitutes a brief bibliography not only of general mediaeval history but also of universal history and of the sciences auxiliary to history. So far as the continent is concerned this portion of the works adds nothing of interest either in arrangement or material to other well-known guides, but in its inventories of local records for the British Isles, it will prove a valuable help for the student.

The broad interpretation given by the compilers to the term economic history makes this guide of value to all students of mediaeval history as it includes references to works on political, constitutional, legal and ecclesiastical subjects and references to continental developments side by side with those in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Its usefulness to the students

of economic history in particular, however, would have been enhanced if the compilers had avoided the temptation of all bibliographers to include all subjects of allied interest within the scope of their particular topic.

Following the usual practice, the bibliography includes both secondary works and original sources. For the most part descriptions of the items enumerated have been omitted, though valuable brief comments introduce the various sections and sub-divisions of the work. More than 3,000 titles are included in the book, divided into three parts. First, an introduction to the study of English Mediaeval economic history; including a list of the bibliographies of printed material, both secondary and primary for history in general and its auxiliary sciences, and the inventories of state and local archives and records. Second, the sources of mediaeval economic history; including a bibliography of the public and private records of England and her sister kingdoms, and a similar but briefer survey of the records of England's continental neighbors. Third, a list of modern works on special periods and special subjects in any way connected with mediaeval economic history, including the continent as well as England. An appendix follows on publications of learned societies and another on a select list of British and American periodical publications. The book closes with a full and valuable alphabetical index of all works cited.

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HIRST, F. W. *The Six Panics and Other Essays*. Pp. vii, 302. Price, 3s. 6d. London: Methuen and Company, Ltd., 1913.

The "six panics" were those which the author says have been created in England by and for the "members of the armament ring" to force from the English Parliament heavier expenditures for forts, armaments, dreadnoughts superdreadnoughts and air-ships. The panics described range from that of 1847-48, founded on a made-to-order French invasion, and finally stemmed only by stalwart efforts on the part of Cobden, on through the panics of 1851-53, 1859-61, 1882, the dreadnought panic of 1911, to the air-ship panic of 1913.

The pages are replete with facts as to how public sentiment is periodically aroused to the point of authorizing ever-increasing expenditures for war purposes. The enmities and fears of generations of Englishmen were fed by scores of unfounded reports such as that "Britain is at Germany's mercy now, and it is only the fear of the violation of all international etiquette which keeps her from taking advantage of her superiority." "Well authenticated" visions of German air-ships turned out, after the desired effect had been secured, to be "merely a farmer working at night in a field on the hilltop, taking manure about in a creaky wheelbarrow, with a light swung on the top of a broomstick attached to it." When all else failed, Mr. Balfour, or some other Englishman of like prominence, would aver that "the admiralty did not know the worst about Germany's secret preparations in its docks and shipyards." Says the author, "One of the most ingenious methods adopted